

NOTES AND CRITICAL REMARKS
ON A DONATION OF SHELLS SENT TO THE
MUSEUM OF THE CONCHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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(Read before the Conchological Society, Dec. 15th, 1887.)

- Murex Brazieri** Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson, New South Wales; found in shell-sand thrown up after south-east gale.
- Triton (Cumia) speciosa** Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson.
- Tritonidea Australis** Pease=*T. assimilis* Angas (non Reeve).—Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson. Found under stones at low water.
- Ranella pulchella** Sowerby = *Biplex perca* Perry.—Port Curtis, Queensland, N.E. Australia; ten fathoms.
- Zemira Australis**=*Eburna Australis* Sowerby.—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms; rare.
- Nassa Jonasi** Dunker=*Nassa labecula* A. Adams.—Rose Bay, Port Jackson. Found in small pools on sandy mud flats.
- N. paupera** Gould=*N. rufocincta* Angas (non A. Adams).—Hunters Bay, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found with *Murex Brazieri*. The *Nassa rufocincta* A. Adams is the *N. versicolor* of C. B. Adams. Mr. Angas named the Port Jackson species *N. rufocincta*.
- N. immersa** Carpenter.—Duke of York Island, New Britain. A very common species found crawling on sandy mud flats at half tide; used by natives to adorn their dresses and for armlets, &c. This is evidently a MS. name of Carpenter, have not been able to find out where described.

- Purpura neglecta** Angas=*Urosalpinx Tritoniformis* Tryon.
 -Watson Bay, Port Jackson. Found under stones at low water. Mr. Tryon is evidently wrong, or he never saw this species, if he had he would never have placed it where it is in *Urosalpinx*.
- Latiaxis nodosa** A. Adams.—Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson. Found under stones at low water, spring tides.
- Olivella nympha** Adams and Angas.—Cabbage-Tree Bay, Manly Beach, New South Wales. Obtained from shell sand after S.E. gales. They are finer than those found in Port Jackson.
- O. leucozona** Adams and Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson. Found with *Murex Brazieri*.
- O. triticea** Duclos=*O. pardalis* Adams and Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson. Found in shell sand. A variable species in the marking. In two hours I found 50 specimens in a small nook in the rocks at Hunters Bay.
- Amalda oblonga** Sowerby.—Green Point, Watsons Bay, Port Jackson ; eight fathoms.
- Mitra rhodia** Reeve=*M. badia* Angas (non Reeve).—Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson. Found under stones at low water, spring tides. This species was always returned, named by Mr. Angas, as *Mitra badia* Reeve.
- Columbella lineolata** Pease (Brazier)=*C. dermestoides* Angas (non Kiener).—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson. Found with *Murex Brazieri*. There appears to be some confusion about this very pretty and interesting species, and I will endeavour to clear it up. On the 30th and 31st of October, 1870, I sent to Mr. Pease, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, a large collection of Australian and Polynesian shells, and in that lot I sent a number of specimens of *Columbella dermestoides* Angas. Mr. Pease wrote me November 26th, 1870, acknowledging the arrival of my things, so that I may just as well quote the words from his letter, at present before me. "The *Columbella*

dermestoides which you have sent you may place in your collection as *Amycla lineolata* Pease. *Dermestoides* is a variety of *Nassa cornicula* Medit., and not your shell, though near it. It is intermediate between the Genera *Nassa* and *Columbella*, the inner lip being smooth and columella truncate at base. Pray send me all the specimens you can spare, especially varieties." In another letter, the last he wrote, dated January 27th, 1871, "I wrote you before that I have described the species which Angas called *Columbella dermestoides* to *C. lineolata*. I have discovered since that the Mediterranean shell belongs to genus 'Amycla' while your species is a true *Columbella*, the columella being dentate or laminate. I have been obliged to change the name to *Col. maculata*." Having found that Mr. Pease's last name was preoccupied, I wrote to him on the subject, but alas, he had gone over to the silent majority. I had distributed a large number of specimens under Mr. Pease's first name and consider it best to retain it. Mr. Pease described it in the *American Journal of Conchology*, Vol. VII. Part I. p. 22, August, 1871, as *Columbella maculosa*, so that his name of *lineolata* had been in use twelve months before Mr. Tryon in *Manual of Conchology* Vol. V. p. 138, says, "This species was described by Mr. W. H. Pease as *C. maculosa*, a name preoccupied by Sowerby, having been previously confused by Mr. Angas with *C. dermestoides* Kiener, and by Mr. Brazier with *C. lineata* Pease—which, apparently by a slip of the pen, he writes *lineolata*. Pease's description of *lineata* (I have no specimen, and it has not been figured) scarcely covers this form, and I therefore give the species the name under which it is so well known to Australian collectors." It will be seen by Mr. Pease's letters there is no slip of the pen on my part, but to give honour to whom honour is due as I had every respect for the late William Harper Pease as a jolly good fellow.

- C. Digglei** Brazier.—Port Curtis, Queensland, N.E. Australia; eight to ten fathoms. This differs from the type in being quite smooth and having the oblique reddish lines.
- C. Digglei** var.——.—Port Curtis, Queensland, N.E. Australia; eight to ten fathoms. This variety is of a slender form with a broad white opaque band below the suture; first three whorls smooth of a pinkish tinge, the fourth with two narrow reddish bands, fifth with three oblique bands, the sixth and last with nine to ten oblique reddish lines.
- C. Tayloriana** Reeve=*C. albomaculata* Angas.—Long Bay, near Sydney, N.S.W. Found in vast numbers in shell sand thrown up after S.E. gales. I consider *Columbella albomaculata* Angas, a synonym of *C. Tayloriana* Reeve, an opinion I stated in 1883 in the Proc. of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, p. 228. The Rev. Robert Boog Watson in his report on the Gasteropoda collected by H.M.S. Challenger, Vol. XV. p. 235 considers it to be *C. albomaculata* Angas; he says, "Mr. Tryon considers Angas' species=*Columbella Tayloriana* Reeve. His types in the British Museum seemed to me to be *Columbella Lincolnensis* Reeve; but I should have united that and several others to *Columbella acuminata* Menke." I attach very little value to Mr. Cuming's types, for he always had the knack of replacing what he considered better specimens for the actual types, therefore the value of the types are lost. *Columbella Lincolnensis* Reeve, *Columbella acuminata* Menke, is *C. Menkeana* Reeve: *Columbella albomaculata* Angas, is *C. Tayloriana* Reeve. The three species cannot be confounded. I give my opinion from having collected some hundreds of the three species; in marking, &c. there are not two specimens alike. Angas' types of his *C. albomaculata* were collected by me and sent to him in 1866. Reeve's enlarged figure of *C. Tayloriana* is very good, and his description—to the point in every respect; the natural length of Reeve's figure is $11\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres. Some

very fine specimens that I have from Middle Harbour measure 22 millimetres. Reeve's type was described from the collection of the late Mr. Thomas Lombe Taylor and not from the Cuming collection, as quoted by the Rev. Robert Boog Watson, and the locality, north-west Australia, as quoted by Reeve is also wrong.

Natica euzona Recluz=*N. areolata* Angas (non Recluz).—Green Point, Watsons Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms. Mr. Angas quotes this species in his list of Mollusca found in Port Jackson in Proc. of Zoo. Soc., London, p. 90, 1871, as *areolata* Recluz. I quite agree with the Rev. R. B. Watson that this is *N. euzona* Recluz, after reading up Recluz's original description and his figure given in the French *Journal de Conch.*, 1850, Vol. I., pl., 14, fig. 3.

Crossea concinna Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour. Found in shell sand washed in after S.E. gales. Specimens also from between Balls Head and Goat Island, Port Jackson; eighteen fathoms.

Apicalia fulvescens A. Adams=*Eulima Caledonica* Morelet. Nouméa, New Caledonia. Found on the dorsal surface of a species of *Asterias* in 1865—1873; quite common. I sent specimens of this species to the British Museum, and they have been compared by Mr. E. A. Smith, F.Z.S., with A. Adams' types and they are pronounced by him to be just the same, so that Morelet's name must fall as a synonym.

Euryta trilineata Adams and Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson. Found in shell sand after S.E. gale.

Surcula Oweni=*Pleurotoma Oweni* Gray.—Green Point, Watsons Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms.

Drillia Metcalfei Angas=*Drillia Sinensis* Tryon (non Hinds). Green Point, Watsons Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms. There is a vast specific difference between this species and the *Drillia Sinensis* Hinds, that Mr. Tryon wishes to connect it with; having myself dredged the typical form of

Drillia Sinensis Hinds, in Torres Straits, I should be very sorry to lump it and *Drillia Metcalfei* Angas, as one species.

- D. Angasi** Crosse.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson. This species is always distinct and need never be confused with *Drillia Beraudiana* Crosse, as Mr. Tryon pleases to make it a synonym. The *Drillia Angasi* Crosse, has always got longitudinal ribs, and never tuberculated at the shoulder whereas *D. Beraudiana* Crosse is strongly tuberculated at the shoulder and the last whorl is larger and more inflated.
- Daphnella mitralis** = *Bela mitralis* Adams and Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson. Found in shell sand.
- D. Jacksonensis** = *Mangelia jacksonensis* Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson.
- Clathrella zonulata** Angas.—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson.
- Neritina Turtoni** Recluz.—Rewa River, Viti Levu Island, Viti or Fiji Islands. Some of my original specimens obtained in 1865.
- N. adumbrata** Reeve.—Wano or Wanga Creek, San Christoval Island, Solomon Islands. Some of my original specimens obtained during my visit in 1865.
- Pirenella Layardi** A. Adams.—Mud Bay, Cape York, N. Australia. Found on mud flats.
- Melania Queenslandica** E. A. Smith.—Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, Queensland, N.E. Australia.
- M. Tatei** Brazier = *M. tetrica* Conrad (non Gould).—Port Curtis, Queensland.
- M. Balonnensis** Conrad = *M. oncooides* Tenison-Woods.—Hay, Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales. The species called *Melania oncooides* by Tenison-Woods are only *Melania Balonnensis* Conrad. We have Woods' types in the Australian Museum. They were also described from dead and worn specimens.

Hydrobia Brazieri E. A. Smith=*Amnicola positura* Petterd.

—South Grafton, Clarence River, New South Wales. Found in a freshwater stream on plants and wood with *Tatea rufilabris* A. Adams. This species was first described by Mr. E. A. Smith in the Linnean Society's Journal, London, Vol. XVI. p. 269, pl. 7, fig. 21, read April 21st, 1881, published April 6th, 1882, and in 1884 Mr. Petterd re-described it in the *Journal of Conchology*, No. 5, Vol. IV. p. 159, from Richmond River, N.S.W. I have it from Lismore, Richmond River, and a large number of specimens from the late Mr. Geoffrey Neville, who collected them in small water-holes about Brisbane, Queensland, when on a visit to that place for the benefit of his health. In October, 1871, I sent a number of specimens to Monsieur H. Crosse, Paris, but I never heard what they were. Later on I sent it to Mr. Tryon and he supposed it to be one of Frauenfeld's species, a view that I did not hold with. At the time I collected the specimens I now send the Society I named it in MS. *Amnicola carinata*.

Tatea rufilabris=*Diala rufilabris* A. Adams=*Hydrobia rufilabris* E. A. Smith=*Bythinia huonensis* Tenison-Woods=*Bithynia huonensis* Petterd.—South Grafton, Clarence River, N.S.W. Found in a freshwater creek or stream. This species was first described by Mr. A. Adams in the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1862, p. 298, as a *Diala*, from dead and worn specimens. The Rev. Tenison-Woods described it as *Bythinia huonensis* in the Proc. Royal Society of Tasmania, 1875, p. 71, and in 1878 erected it into a new genus as *Tatea*. The species has a wide range. I first found it in brackish water above the dam at Cooks River, New South Wales, in 1864, then again at Grafton, Clarence River, in a freshwater stream; it has also been found in Tasmania by the Rev. Tenison-Woods, Lieut. C. E. Beddome, and W. F. Petterd; Melbourne, Victoria, by Tenison-Woods, Petterd, and Kershaw.

Hemistomia Caledonica Crosse = *Rissoa* (*Hemistomia*) *Caledonica* Sowerby.—Prony Bay, New Caledonia. Found on plants and reeds in freshwater pools and holes with water. Mr. G. B. Sowerby in the twentieth volume of *Reeve's Conch. Icon.* places this genus in *Rissoa*, and informs us that "This shell bears so strongly the aspect of a true typical *Rissoa* that, in the absence of an operculum, it seems difficult to understand why a new genus should be created for it." It is quite evident that Mr. Sowerby never had the species before him but the figure from the *French Journal de Conch.*, 1872.

Paludina sublineata Conrad = *P. polita* Von Martens (non *Viv. polita* Frauenfeld).—Hay, Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales. Found in small running streams, specimens generally covered with mud.

P. Essingtonensis Shuttleworth.—Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, Queensland, N.E. Australia.

Turritella Australis Lam. = *T. granulifera* Tenison-Woods.—Port Arthur, Tasmania. This species is very common, and always more or less broken at the aperture; Kiener gives a splendid figure of it in his "Coquilles Vivantes."

Adeorbis plana A. Adams.—Port Denison, Queensland. Found in beach debris thrown up after a gale. I am under great obligation to my ever esteemed friend, Mr. E. A. Smith, of the British Museum, for comparing them with Mr. A. Adams' types in the British Museum.

Zizyphinus Poupineli Montrouzier = *Z. comptus* A. Adams (non *Trochus comptus* Philippi).—Hunters Bay, Middle Harbour, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found on beach after south-east gale. This species was first described by A. Adams, in "Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1854," p. 38, as *Zizyphinus comptus*, and re-described by Sowerby, in the French "Journal de Conch., 1875," p. 40, pl. iv, fig. 6, as *Trochus* (*Zizyphinus*) *Poupineli*. A. Adams' specific name of *comptus* being used by Philippi in the "Concho-

logical Cabinet," second edition ; Montrouzier's name must be retained for the New Caledonian and Australian species. It is rare to be obtained living under stones at low water spring tides.

Clanculus clangulus Gray = *C. clanguloïdes* Angas (non Gray).—Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found under stones, low water spring tides. This species Mr. Angas quotes in his list of Port Jackson Mollusca as *Clanculus clanguloïdes* Gray. The *Clanculus clanguloïdes* of Gray is found at the Island of Art, New Caledonia, and not in Port Jackson, and is figured in "Wood Index Test.," pl. 6, fig. 39, Supplement. The present species, *Clanculus clangulus* Gray, is also figured in the same work on plate 5, fig. 31, and a very fine figure it is.

C. floridus Philippi = *C. gibbosus* Angas (non A. Adams).—Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found under stones at low water spring tides. Mr. Angas quotes this in his list of Port Jackson Mollusca as *Clanculus gibbosus*. The figure of *C. floridus* Philippi, in the "Conchological Cabinet," is of rather too bright a colour ; I fancy it is figured from a specimen that has been exposed to the rays of the sun.

C. homalomphalus A. Adams.—Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found under stones with the two former species.

Gena nigra Quoy and Gaimard = *G. strigata* Angas (non A. Adams). — Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found under stones at low water spring tides. Mr. Angas quotes this in his list of Port Jackson mollusca as *Gena strigata* A. Adams. The specimens in the Australian Museum, Sydney, were named by Mr. Angas as *Gena nigra* Quoy and G., the specimens I turned out a few months ago so named, and in his own handwriting.

Buccinulus affinis A. Adams.—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson, N.S.W. ; eight fathoms.

Bullina lineata Gray = *Aplustrum scabrum* R. B. Watson (non Chemnitz).—Coogee Bay, Sydney, N.S.W. Found in rock pools. This very pretty species was first described by Dr. John Edward Gray, in 1825, in the "Annals of Philosophy," vol. ix., p. 408, as *Bulla lineata* from New Holland. The authors since Gray quote it as of Wood. The Rev. Robert Boog Watson, in the "Challenger Report," vol. xv, p. 633, calls it *Aplustrum scabrum* Chemnitz. The latter species is quite distinct from Gray's species in not being spirally banded with red lines. Chemnitz, in his description of *Bulla scabra*, only mentions longitudinal rose-red lines, and his figure only shows them as such. They only show as such in the figure given in "Wood's Index Test," Hanley's Edition, pl. xviii., fig. 28. The figure and description given in Reeve "Conch. Icon." is not the *Bulla scabra* of Chemnitz. The figure in "Sowerby's Thes. Conch. Bulla," pl. 120, fig. 1, does not represent Chemnitz's species. Mr. A. Adams, the author of the monograph in that work, gives Chemnitz's description, but Mr. Sowerby figures something else showing longitudinal and transverse rose-red lines. I have a true *Bulla scabra* Chemnitz marked in every way mentioned by that author. I obtained it thirty years ago, near Sydney Heads, in twenty fathoms. It is larger than *Bulla lineata* Gray, and does not show the transverse rose-red markings that are found in Gray's species. I hold that they are two distinct species—*Bulla scabra* Chemnitz and *B. lineata* Gray. As Mr. Angas and myself have observed that *Bulla lineata* has an operculum it should be placed in the genus Actæon = Tornatella; if not it must be erected into a new genus.

Alexia meridionalis Brazier.—Port Adelaide, South Australia.

Plecotrema typica H. and A. Adams.—Prony Bay, New Caledonia. This species appears to have a wide range.

I have found it also in various parts of Port Jackson, such as the head of Middle Harbour, under stones in damp places, near small runs of fresh water.

Planorbis Gilberti Dunker.—Lillesmere Lagoons, Burdekin River, Queensland.

Segmentina Australiensis E. A. Smith.—Swamps and watercourses, Waterloo, near Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. Edgar A. Smith informs me that he thinks that his *Segmentina Victoriae* may prove to be only a variety of his *S. Australiensis*. Of the vast number I sent the British Museum he says that in some he found they had the internal lamellæ, and others wanting it altogether. To settle the point a large series of the Victorian shell is required. From what I see of the few specimens of the *S. Victoriae* that I have I conclude that Mr. Smith is correct as to its being *S. Australiensis*.

Helix Novæ-Hollandiæ Gray = *H. dupuyana* Pfr.—Man-arm Creek, Bellenger River, N.S.W. Found under logs on the ground.

H. Kusteri Pfr.—Ponope, Caroline Islands. Found under decayed wood and leaves in damp ground.

H. eustoma Pfr. = *H. erinaceus* Pfr.—Uji Island, Solomon Island.

H. Broadbenti Brazier.—Laloki and Goldie Rivers, British New Guinea.

H. Goldiei Brazier = *H. oxystoma* E. A. Smith (non Thomæ).—Laloki and Goldie Rivers, and foot of the Mount Owen, Stanley Range, British New Guinea.

H. Strabo Brazier = *H. katauensis* Tapparone Canefri.—Krema District, Maclachie Point, foot of the Albert Range of Mountains, British New Guinea. The type of this species I collected in 1874, in the "Chevert" Expedition, at the Katan River, on the west side of the Gulf of Papua. The specimens sent the Society are from the east side of

- the Gulf. The species described by Dr. Tapparone Canefri are one of the many varieties of my *H. strabo*.
- H. Rehsei** Von Martens = *H. Gerrardi* E. A. Smith.—Foot of Mount Owen, Stanley Range, British New Guinea.
- H. Bazini** Crosse.—Artillery Point, Nouméa, New Caledonia.
- H. Turneri** Pfr. = *H. occlusa* Gassies.—Ducos Peninsula, Nouméa, New Caledonia. Gassies' species is only the young form of *H. Turneri* Pfr.
- H. brumeriensis** Forbes.—Millport Harbour, British New Guinea.
- H. Moseleyi** E. A. Smith.—Wild Island, Admiralty Islands.
- H. Labillardierei** E. A. Smith.—Wild Island, Admiralty Islands.
- H. Megei** Lambert.—Prony Bay, New Caledonia.
- Zonites cellarius** Müller = *Helix Sydneyensis* Cox.—Sydney, N.S.W. Found in my back yard under a water cask, 1886. I have also enclosed a small parcel with specimens from Tasmania.
- Bulimus Cleryi** Petit.—Wano or Wanga, San Christoval, Solomon Islands. This species is rare to be obtained in a perfect and good condition with the epidermis on. Wano, on the north-east side of San Christoval, appears to be the home of it. During a stay of fourteen days at Makira Harbour, on the opposite side of the island, I only found two specimens with imperfect lips.
- B. miltocheilus** Reeve.—Wano or Wanga, San Christoval, Solomon Islands. Typical form all white, with vermilion lip. Found on the leaves of trees. Some of my original lot obtained in 1865.
- B. miltocheilus** var.—Reeve.—Uji or Gulf Island, Solomon Islands. Shell, very dwarf; straw yellow, with blood red lip. Found on palm tree trunks, some six to twenty feet from the ground. Obtained in 1865.
- B. Christovalensis** = *B. San-Christovalensis* Cox.—Recherche Bay, San Christoval Island, Solomon Islands. I

was the first to obtain this species in 1865. I obtained five specimens in the possession of hermit crabs, one specimen, a very good one, I sent to my esteemed friend, Mr. G. F. Angas, in 1869. Mr. Angas, having returned specimen with the appended in his own handwriting, my number with the specimen was 36 :—" This may be a monstrous growth of the above [the above refers to my number 35, since called *B. Hargravesi* Cox], and is *very like B. elobatus with a produced spire*, which may be, as often is, merely a local growth. However, until I see more of them it would be unsafe to make new species of what may at the best be merely accidental varieties of some already known species. This group of *Bulimi* run into one another, and are sadly perplexing to determine. Both shells have been carefully examined and compared by Mr. H. Adams and myself, and we both agree it is not safe to describe them as new species at present." This was described by Dr. Cox, in "Proc. Zool. Soc. of London," 1870, p. 172, pl. xvi, fig. 7, as *Bulimus San-Christovalensis*. I think it far better to drop the San, and call it *B. Christovalensis* Cox.

- B. Seemanni** Dohrn.—Kandavu, Viti or Fiji Islands. These are some of my original specimens, obtained in 1865.
- B. Hargravesi** Cox.—Ulaua or Contrariété Island, Solomon Islands. When Cox described this species he gave the habitat Treasury Island, Solomon Islands. The species is not found there, having myself been through the group three times, and the only island in the group that it is found on is Ulaua or Contrariété Island. In my visit in 1865 I found one specimen, and in 1869 I sent it home to Mr. Angas to describe. I append his remarks on the species, my specimen being numbered 35 :—"I should not like to describe the shell as a *new species* from this *single* example. If you get more of them we may decide it. It is very close to some of the varieties of *B. fulguratus* Jay and *B. elobatus* Gld., both from the Fijis. This shell and

number 36 are remarkable as coming from the Solomon group." This species was described by Cox in the "Proc. Zool. Soc. of London," in 1871, p. 323, pl. xxxiv, fig. 3, from a number of specimens said to have come from Treasury Island. Cox's specimens were collected by Mr. Perry, who was stationed at the Island of San Christoval, and in his rounds through the group collecting trade obtained a large quantity of the *Bulimi* at Contrariété Island; this information I received from him when at San Christoval in 1872, having carried the same specimen that I had collected in 1865. As soon as I showed Perry the specimen he said it is only found on the Island Ulaua, and from the information I received from him, that he must have obtained the specimens in 1869 or 1870; but, says he:—"Your life is not safe there now [1872], through the kidnapping of the natives by the so-called labour vessels."

- B. *Sellersi* Cox.—Guadalcanar Island, Solomon Islands.
- B. *Kreffti* Cox.—Florida Island, Solomon Islands. Some of my original lot collected in 1872.
- B. *Rossiteri* Brazier.—Bonebondia, Nehone, north-west coast of New Caledonia.
- B. *Loyaltyensis* Souverbie.—Mare, Loyalty Islands, near New Caledonia.
- B. *pyrostomus* Pfr. = *Partula salomonis* Pfr. (a misnomer).—Aneiteum, New Hebrides. Found under the tufts of grass. Dr. Pfeiffer first described this species as a *Partula* from the Solomon Islands in "Proc. Zool. Soc. of London," 1852, p. 137, and in the "Proc." for the year 1860, p. 137, he re-describes the same shell for Mr. Cuming as *Bulimus pyrostomus*. I think that it is far better to retain the last specific name for the species, as it is only found in the New Hebrides, and not in any island of the Solomon group. These are some of my original specimens that I collected in 1865 in the mountain ranges of the Island of Aneiteum.

- B. fuliginus** Pfr.—Aneiteum, New Hebrides. Found under tufts of grass in the mountain ranges in company of *B. pyrostomus* Pfr.
- B. dux** Pfr.—Bald Head, King George's Sound, south-west coast of Australia.
- B. Hombroni** Crosse = *B. Founaki* Hombron and Jacquinet.—Ysabel, Solomon Islands. I quite agree with M. Crosse in changing the specific name of this species to *B. Hombroni*, for the name given by Hombron and Jacquinet is quite absurd, it being the native name for that shell, "Founak." Mr. E. A. Smith records it from Faro Island, Bougainville Straits, collected by Dr. H. B. Guppy. During my last visit to the Solomons in 1872 I also found it on Treasury Island with *Helix Hombroni* Pfr. The specimens I sent of *B. Hombroni* Crosse are some of my original ones obtained in 1865.
- Partula Layardi** Brazier (prototype).—Tuker Tuker, Vate or Sandwich Island, New Hebrides. Found under rocks and dead leaves.
- P. Layardi** var. **alba** Brazier (type). Shell all white with fine thickened reflected peristome.
- Vertigo Rossiteri** Brazier = *Pupa Strangei* var. Cox.—South Creek, N.S.W. Generally found under decayed leaves at the roots of trees. Cox figured it in his "Monograph of Australian Land Shells," 1868, as a variety of *Pupa Strangei* Pfr.
- Pupina Thomsoni** Forbes.—Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia. Found at the roots of trees at the watering-place in 1871.
- P. Petterdi** Crosse = *P. Macleayi* Brazier. — Endeavour River, Queensland.—This species was first described by M. Crosse in the French "Journal de Conchyliologie," vol. xxii, 1874, p. 370; vol. xxiii, 1875, p. 141, pl. 6, fig. 5, as *Pupina Pettardi*; it should read *Pupina Petterdi*.

About the time that Crosse described it I had named it *P. Maclayi*; Crosse's name has priority of some months.

Diplommatina Gowllandi Brazier.—Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia. Some of my original specimens obtained in 1871.

Georissa multilirata Brazier.—Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia. Found with *Diplommatina Gowllandi* Brazier.

Helicina suprafasciata Sowerby.—Blanche Bay, New Britain.

Truncatella valida Pfr.—Prony Bay, New Caledonia.

T. Vitiana Gould.—Anse Vata, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

Corbula Smithiana Brazier = *C. venusta* Angas (non Gould).—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms.

Mactra Jacksonensis E. A. Smith = *Trigonella pusilla* Angas (non A. Adams).—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms.

Corbicula Nepeanensis Lesson.—Wollondilly River, N.S.W.

C. sublævigata E. A. Smith.—Marsdens Bridge, Wollondilly River, N.S.W.

Unio Beccarianus Tapparone-Canefri.—Fly River, British New Guinea.

U. Parramattaensis Lea.—Ponds in Parramatta Park, Parramatta, N.S.W.

Crenella varicosa Gould = *C. strigata* Angas (non Hanley).—Shark Point, Port Jackson, twelve fathoms.

Crenella varicosa Gould (*in situ*).—Off Balls Head, Port Jackson; fifteen fathoms. The bottom, at some seasons of the year, is covered many feet square with this species as sent *in situ*. In one day, at two hauls of the dredge, I obtained 4,000 specimens off Shark Point. Obtained in 1879; sample of them sent.

Trigonia Strangei A. Adams.—Port Jackson, near the Heads; 8-10 fathoms. Of this very rare species I have

only ever obtained one single living specimen in thirty years. Dead and somewhat worn valves are often found in the dredge. I send the Society one of the best valves I have.

T. dubia Sowerby.—Mouth of the River Tamar, Tasmania.

T. Lamarcki Gray = *T. pectinata* Stutchbury (non Lam.)—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson, N.S.W.; eight fathoms.

Arca gubernaculum Reeve = *A. chalcanthum* Reeve = *A. luzonica* Reeve.—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms.

Waldheimia flavescens Lam. = *Terebratula flavescens* Lam. = *T. dentata* Lam. = *T. Australis* Quoy = *W. Australis* King = *T. recurva* Quoy.—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson. Found under rocks and stones, low water spring tides. Numerous specimens in bottle with spirits. Also a block of stone with five specimens of *W. flavescens* and seven of *Kraussina Lamarckiana* adhering to it.—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson.

Magasella Cumingi = *Terebratella Cumingi* Davidson = *Magas Cumingi* Gray = *Terebratula (Bouchardia) Cumingi* Reeve = *T. (Bouchardia) fibula* Reeve.—South Reef, Port Jackson Heads, N.S.W.; seven fathoms. Fine living specimens. The so-called *Bouchardia fibula* Reeve is only a large specimen of *Magasella Cumingi* Davidson. As for the man Calvert having dredged it in Bass Straits in 200 fathoms, that is a myth of the highest order.

M. Cumingi Davidson.—Sow and Pigs' Reef, Port Jackson; five fathoms. Very large, and always found dead; of a white colour.

Megrelia pulchella = *Terebratula pulchella* Sowerby = *Megrelia sanguinea* Davidson (non Chemnitz).—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson; eight fathoms. This pretty little species appears to have its home in Port Jackson, at various parts near the heads. My esteemed friend, Dr. Davidson, in

his report on the Brachiopoda "Voyage of the 'Challenger,'" vol. i, pp. 20—52, identified it with Chemnitz's species. Both species are quite distinct. Mr. Angas, in "Proc. Zool. Soc., London," 1871, p. 101, called it *Terebratella sanguinea* Lam. from specimens that I had obtained dead at Green Point, in 1879. I sent specimens to Dr. Davidson, labelled as *Megerlia pulchella* Sowerby, and on the 30th July, 1879, I received an answer from Dr. Davidson as follows:—"Megerlia pulchella is a species with which I am not fully satisfied. It may be *distinct* from *Megerlia sanguinea*; but most naturalists seem to believe that it merges into *sanguinea*, and of which it may be a variety. I dare not yet pass a positive opinion on the subject, and for the present the name *pulchella* may be retained." I published these notes in the "Proc. Linnean Soc., of N.S.W.," September 4th, 1879, vol. iv.; and in 1885 I sent Dr. Davidson a large series of Brachiopoda, from Port Jackson and the coast of N.S.W., and in his, I am sorry to say, last letter, dated Town Free Museum, Church Road, Brighton, 22nd July, 1885, he writes:—"I will say only a few words about two of the species that have interested me very much: first, about the *Ismenia pulchella*, I agree with you it is distinct from *I. sanguinea*; the second species is an extremely interesting species; it is certainly not a *Morrisia* or *Platidia*, but more nearly resembles the *Atretia gnomon* of Jeffreys, and if new I will give it your name. I will study it with very great care, and in my next letter will tell you more about it." This last species he named *Atretia Brazieri* M.S. It has since been fully described by Miss Agnes Crane, in the "Proc. Zool. Soc. of London," 1886, p. 181. Only this year I have sent a series of *Megerlia pulchella* to the British Museum, and I am pleased to say that my very great friend, Mr. Edgar A. Smith, coincides with my views and Dr. Davidson's that *M. pulchella* is quite distinct from

M. sanguinea Chem.

Kraussina Lamarckiana = *Terebratella Lamarckiana* Davidson = *Kraussia Lamarckiana* Davidson = *Kraussina Lamarckiana* Davidson.—Green Point, Watson Bay, Port Jackson, N.S.W. Found under stones, low water spring tides. Twenty-one specimens sent.



Bulimus Goodallii at Croydon.—In one of the hot houses in the garden of a neighbour this species occurs in such vast numbers that it recently became necessary to collect all the soil from that particular hot house and burn it, in the hope of exterminating them. These are the only British specimens that have come under my notice, but as more than thirty years have elapsed since Gray mentioned *B. Goodallii* as acclimatised in this country they must surely have spread widely. Perhaps this note may be the means of drawing attention to them. I should add that these Croydon specimens are only about 5/9ths of the size of the type from Guadaloupe.—KENNETH MCKEAN.



Note on the Marine Shells of Scilly.—In our paper on the above in the last number of the Journal the following species should be added:—*Chiton cancellatus*, *Rissoa cingillus* var. *rupestris*, *Odostomia Warreni*. *Montacuta Dawsoni* valve should read *specimen*, and the number of additions should be *fifty-two* instead of *forty-seven*. — C. BURKILL and J. T. MARSHALL.



Helix aculeata Müll in S. Lancashire.—I have recently found this species at Farington, near Preston. It seems to be uncommon in this district, as I am only aware of three previous records.—W. H. HEATHCOTE, Preston.